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MADRAS COURIER.

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To THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

MR. EDITOR,

Pro and con I hope, Sir, you will allow, to be due, to every Member of the Community—I have therefore to request you will be so good to insert in your next weekly Paper, the accompanying Letter to Mr. Andrew Meanwel, and you will much oblige.

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

HENRY WILLIAM RADCLIFFE

Lieut.-Col. retired from the service.

St. Thomè, June 7, 1810.

To MR. ANDREW MEANWELL,

SIR,

With very good intentions, you are liable Mr. Meanwell, to fall into an error of which you pretty plainly charge me with—Inconsistency—as I cannot suppose you would wilfully pervert, or wantonly make a partial selection, for the purpose of misrepresentation, of any part of my Letter which appeared in the Government Gazette.—I shall now transcribe the whole of the passage, you have taken in part only for your Motto—" viz. The Public are " always indebted to that man, who disinte- " restedly steps forward, to promote the gene- " ral welfare and happiness *of the Community* " *at large. How far the Author of this Publica-* " *tion, is likely to succeed, in so liberal an object,* " *appears to me rather doubtful.*"—Thus it will appear, that *I did not give my full and cordial approbation,* as you state, in your Letter Mr. Meanwell, and I hope, your mind, will be relieved, from the load of astonisment and distress, which you so forcibly express, after the apology, I thought it was necessary to offer to the Public in my Letter, for introducing my private concerns and connections, in order, to establish a principal object, for coming forward in opposition to the New Years' Gift—*that each child will cost 100£ per Annum, and that a Single Man, might be very happy upon a small income at home*—How could these points be better ascertained, than by stating the result of experience amongst Relations, to support the one, and exemplifying the other, in my own person?—I did not expect Mr. Meanwell from your candour and liberality, after the above exposition, and which could not escape your notice, any more, than any other part of my Letter, that you would attempt to hold it up to the World, in the manner you have thought proper to do in these words—" Here " is a Gentleman, who with a degree of ego- " tism, and display of private concerns, not " common even among Newspaper Writers."—I do say Mr. Meanwell, you have not observed, that candour and liberality towards me that I deserve, and had a right to expect from you, who profess to be an Old Friend—As a Member of the Community I possess just the same right to come forward unasked, and uncalled for, as the New Years Gift issued from the Press, unasked for aught I know, and I should imagine, uncalled for, by men, under similar circumstances with myself, and if the Author of this Benevolent Production *did not address himself to People circumstanced as I am,* in that case, you Sir either forget your Motto, or that we poor Folks, are not to hold a place in Society—" non-descripts,"—I recommend to you Mr. Meanwell, to read over the Motto once more, and compare it, with the latter part of yours, and I think inconsistency is fully apparent.—But, how came it Mr. Meanwell, that, the New Year's Gift appeared at different Military Stations, (as I have been informed) if only intended for a certain class of Society,—Now, Sir, I beg leave to say a few words about our Mess to prove, it was not exactly, as you described—To the best of my remembrance, we had Wine from first to last—the eating part, at best, when on shore, at St. Helena, is but Scanty—however, with a Bengal Sheep, now and then from Captain Medows, and different kinds of fish, a small supply of Poultry with Ships Provisions &c. we made it out tolerably—with only 300£ in my pocket, the amount of 22 years labour, would Mr. Meanwell, have advised me, to live on shore at the rate of 25 Shillings per day—say 30 Shillings with contingents, for upwards of 4 Months. I should suppose not—be that as it may, I prefered saving 140£ to procure better gratification in Old England.—The Mates of an Indiaman, *sometimes designated Officers of the Ship,* for the most part, are men, of highly respectable manners, (not the worse for seafaring roughness) &, thank God, whenever necessity compels me, on the score of economy, to adopt the like plan, I shall be very happy, to belong to a Mess with such Gentlemen, as Mr. Balis, first Officer, Mr. Barclay, Second, and Mr. Walker, the Purser, who was Treasurer, and took a great deal of trouble, and all the Members, were very much obliged to him, for so doing.—Passengers, are often in the course of a long voyage, glad to be acquainted with these Gentlemen—They and the Surgeon, always form part of the Cuddy Table.—The company of an honest man, in any sphere of life, will not endanger the character of those under the description of Gentlemen. Established usage frequently separates men, for a time.—Far be it, from me, to hurt the feelings of any Gentlemen wantonly. And, it is only to be regretted, that the Author of the New Year's Gift did not affix his name to the Work, with an explicit avowal, of its intentions; that not being the case, and coming from the Press, in the shape of a Pamphlet, circulating far and near, too much calculated, to make Military men dissatisfied, and more gloomy, by placing their prospects, in returning to their Native Land, far beyond their reach ever to attain, & having just retired from the Service, & being lately from England, I thought, my simple statement of facts, could do no harm, but might be useful.—The tribunal of the Public, are alone, best able to decide, as to the merits, either of the New Year's Gift, or my letter on that publication.—Neither you nor myself, are proper people, finally to stamp their character.

You will allow, Sir, there is a material difference between 4, 5, or 6 thousand a year and 8 or 9 hundred—upon which income, I have been informed; a Lieutenant Colonel of this Service contrives to keep his Carriage & Saddle horse, & is happily marry'd. I wish for a better Income, and, if possible, a Domestic Establishment; But never expect to get either—As the force of climate, compels me to relinquish the Service, therefore, am I extremely happy, that such comfortable accommodations as Smiths and Russells, are to be procured.

I never exchanged a word, with either Viscountess Barrington, or the Honorable Mr Jones—but, was daily gratified, with the attentions of the fair *Waiteresses,* at Cheltenham—You seem desirous, to ascertain a fact, which I will tell you—my Laundress Mrs. Green, a very pretty woman, the first time she brought my clothes home, exclaimed what fine Calico Linen, you Indian Gentlemen always have, and no doubt, I was soon known as an "Oriental"—My age Mr. Meanwell, is 45, thank God for all his mercies—Excuse bad grammar, and all other errors, of the head; as perhaps you may find, in an old friend, no change in the dispositions of the heart.—Wishing you success, in your future plans.

I remain,

Mr. Meanwell,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. RADCLIFFE,

Lieut. Colonel.

St. Thomè, June 7, 1810.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1810.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council permits Captain Thomas Sydenham, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to resign the service of the Honorable Company.

Mr. Surgeon Colin Rogers to take charge of the Medical Duties of the Garrison of Vizagapatam.

19th Native Regiment:—Captain Lieutenant Harry Norton, to be Captain of a Company,—Lieutenant H. C. Harvey, to be Captain Lieutenant,—Ensign J. Bannatyne, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Pidding, deceased; date of Commission 18th May, 1810.

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

At the Pantheon a subscription dinner was provided by a select party, to evince their zeal and respect for the auspicious day—the dinner was served up in the hall room, consisting of all the good things that cou'd be procured, and the Chair was taken at eight o'clock by Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie.

After the cloth had been removed "*The King and long may he live*" was drank with three times three, followed by God save the King in full chorus, from the whole of the company assembled.

The subjoined toasts, in bumpers, then followed:—

The QUEEN and Royal Family.
The NAVY.
The ARMY.
The EAST INDIA Company.
Lord MINTO and the Governments in India.
Admiral DRURY and the Squadron in India.
Success to the Cause of the Spanish Nation.
Lord WELLINGTON and his Army.
General MALTLAND and the Establishments on Ceylon.
Lady Barlow and the Ladies of the settlement was drank with three times three, the company standing.

Several other national and patriotic toasts followed—many excellent songs were given and the company did not retire until late on Tuesday morning—highly pleased with the attention that the Stewards had bestowed, on this loyal and propitious occasion.

Extract of a letter from Trincomallee, dated 20th May 1810.

" I communicated with the fleet all well, under Captain Lye, the 16th May. The 19th still in sight to leeward. Bearing about S. E 60 miles from Trincomallee, so unlucky had winds been."

Extract of a letter dated Trincomallee, 25th ult.

" The Bellequeux arrived here on Sunday, spoke the Expedition off Negapatam, all well on the 17th—His Excellency Admiral Drury arrived yesterday with his flag on board the Russel. The Bucephalus and Dasher Sloop of War, are also arrived. This morning His Excellency landed under an appropriate salute and breakfasted with Colonel Hardyman, Commandant of this place, after which he went to view the House taken by Government for his reception, the property of Mr. Gibbons.

The Bellequeux is to undergo a thorough repair here.—Yesterday sailed the Grab Minerva, to Baticoloa,—Passengers Capt. & Mrs. Moffett, 1st Ceylon Regt.—Dr. and Mrs. Ridley, Royal Artillery,—Lieut. and Mrs. Turton, H M 66th Regt—Capt. Bates, Royal Artillery, and Capt. Blackeny, H. M. 66th Regt.

Shipping Arrivals since our last.

June 4th, Cutter Gertruda, Captain D. Southerland, from Colombo 6th May,—6th ditto Cutter Dwarf, Captain Anthony Silvester, from ditto, 6th May.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Bellary, on the 30th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant H. Dixon, of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

On Thursday the 7th instant, the Lady of T. R. Stockdale, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—On Tuesday morning, the 5th instant, Thomas Stephens, Esq. after a short but painful illness, which he bore with resignation. He was esteemed while living. His death is regretted by all who knew him, and grievously mourned by an afflicted widow.

At Chatterpore, on the 29th ult. Lieutenant Colonel Berkeley, of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment. During upwards of 30 years Service, he acquired the esteem of his associates, the respectful attachment of his Soldiers and the confidential regard of his superiors. A sorrowing Widow, and a Host of admiring friends will long mourn the loss of this truly valuable Man.

At Bangalore, on the 7th instant, Lieutenant Smith, 3d N. I. a young man of an amiable disposition and of accomplished manners. His loss is deeply felt by his disconsolate Widow, and by his numerous friends. He was attended to the grave by all the Officers of the Station.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Marylebone Church, Joseph Minet, Esq. to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late John Brissault, Esq. of Southampton.

At Hornsey Church, by the Rev. Thomas Roberts, John Smith Wright, Esq of Wilford, Nottingham, to Miss Gray, daughter of Edward Gray, Esq. Harringay House, Middlesex.

BIRTHS.—At Tunbridge Wells', the Lady of William Shaw, of a daughter.

At his house, in Harley-street the Lady of Colonel Agnew, of a daughter.

At Theobald Park, Herts, the Lady of J. M. Raikes, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.—Mrs. Cope, of Bridgen-place, Kent.

Some months ago, on board of his Majesty's ship Ville de Paris, off Toulon, Mr. George Renny, Assistant Surgeon, aged 20 years. He was affected with an inflamation of the lungs, which, in a few days, terminated his short, but useful existence. His Majesty has lost a valuable Officer, his country a faithful servant, his parents a beloved son, and several of his relations a dear friend.

At his house in Somers-Town, Mr. Wilde, of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, in the 53d year of his age. This Gentleman was reading, and complained of a sudden pain in the back part of his left hand, which instantly ran up his arm, and only allowed him the opportunity of requesting to be put to bed, which was scarcely done when he expired. Thus cracked a facetious soul, which has not been equalled since the eccentric days of the laughter-loving Collins. He was the very life of the Green-room, and quits this transitory existence amidst general regret. He has left a widow, and a numerous progeny to lament his exit.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Colonel Trotter—Major Blair, Engineers—C. Addison, Deputy Adjutant General Hydrabad Subsidiary Force—Major Coats, H. M 69th Regt.—Captain Noble, H. Artillery—Lieut. Cox. H. M. 19th Regt.—Ensign Myers, 1st Bat. 17th Regt.

DEAPATURES.—Surgeon Anderson—and Ensign Shedden.

CALCUTTA MORNING POST.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1810.

The packets to be transmitted by the ships now under despatch to Europe, were closed at the Post Office last night; an after packet will remain open, we understand, till Monday.

We subjoin the following correct list of passengers proceeding to Europe and the Cape:—

Per Honorable Company's Extra Ship Lady Carrington, Captain Atkins.

Mrs Yates,—Mr. T. C. Yates,—Ensign Seeds 17th Regt. N. I.—Mr. William Cook, late Master in the Pilot Service,—Master Andrew Daly.

By the Baring, Captain Benjamin Browne, to Europe.

Mrs. Le Sage,—Edward Bagge, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment,—Mr. George Barker.

CHILDREN:—Master George Abbott, and Master Henry William Abbott.

To the Cape of Good Hope.

Colonel Henry De Castro, of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry.

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1810.

1st. THE HON'BLE the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL of BOMBAY in Testimony of their entire approbation of the long and faithful services of PEERBOY SEEMJEE SYRANG, takes this opportunity of his retiring from the MARINE to make an especial record of the distinguished instances of his Zeal, Bravery and Professional Merit.

2d. PEERBOY SEEMJEE was born at GOGO. in the GULPH of CAMBAY; he entered the Marine Service of the Hon'ble Company at a very early age, was promoted successively, from the station of a LASCAR to that of a TINDAL and SYRANG, and at length, to the dignity of COMMANDER.

3d. He was present at the Capture of SURAT, MALWAN, RAREE, BROACH and BASSEEN; and was employed on the Expedition to BUSSORA against SOLOMUN CHAUB under Commodore NISBET, on all which services, he obtained the marked approbation and applause of his Commanding Officers.

4th. He has performed various gallant Actions and captured many of the Daring Pirates, who committed depredations on the Trade of this Presidency, and when Commanding the GATTON Armed Boat proceeding to JUMBOOSEER with a Convoy, he fell in with and engaged 5 Piratical Vessels of which he sunk one, captured another and the remainder effected their escape by flight.

5th. When in Command of the HART Armed Boat, he was sent from BOMBAY to SURAT, with Treasure, amounting to three Lacs of Rupees; on his reaching Surat Roads he found two French Privateers lying there, in consequence of which in a most judicious manner, to avoid capture, he ran over the MALLACCA Bank. where from the danger of its Navigation. the French Vessels declined following him and in a most seamanlike manner, at the top of high water weighed and passing close round TODDY Bank to windward of the Enemy, effected his escape into SURAT River, and safely landed the whole of the Treasure.

6th. As a reward for his able, determined and Officer-like conduct, the Hon'ble Governor BODDAM presented him with a GOLD MEDAL entitled " the REWARD of MERIT," which Medal was renewed and enlarged in the year 1802 under the Administration of the Hon'ble JONATHAN DUNCAN Esq.

7th. On another occasion when in Command of the CHASER Armed Boat and having 63 Boats under convoy he fell in with 22 Piratical Vessels which attacked his convoy and captured 3 Boats, but he succeeded in effecting their recapture, notwithstanding the numerous foes he had to contend with.

8th. In reward of services so rare, during the long period of 49 years, the HONORABLE the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL has permitted the gallant veteran to retire upon the full Pay and Allowances of his Rank, with the provision of a moiety to his Wives if they survive him, and to promote his Son CASSIMJEE PEERBOY to the Command of the CHASER, and it is hoped that this honorable tribute to his merits, will at once incite his posterity to emulate his noble example, assured as they are of ultimate reward from the JUSTICE of a BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Given under my hand at BOMBAY CASTLE, this Nineteenth day of May 1810.

Adjourned Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal delivery.

Wednesday 23d of May, the Court having met pursuant to adjournment.

The following Petition was read.

To the Honorable Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, Recorder &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

Impressed with a deep sense of respect for your Lordship's mild, and liberal Administration of Public Justice; and entertaining a due veneration for that clemency, and compassion with which the Laws of our Country have been dispensed, under your benign influence: we are induced to address your Lordship in behalf of a prisoner; who is now under sentence of death.

We should not have presumed to present to your consideration this subject; had we not been encouraged to hope that, the humanity which has so eminently distinguished your exalted situation, will pardon the motives which induce us to represent the prisoner's former good character during the period he has belonged to the Artillery: under this impression, and trusting that the crime for which he is to suffer, was not the result of premeditated revenge: we most earnestly implore your Lordship, to extend towards the culprit, that mercy, which the legislature has, in its wisdom, placed in your hands; and in the exercise of which authority, your Lordship has manifested a benevolence which must ever conspicuously reflect the highest honour on your public and private character,

We have the honor to be
My Lord,
Your Lordship's
Very obedient and most
Humble Servants,

JOHN BAILIE, Lieut. Col. Comdg. Artillery,—SAMUEL CARTER, Major,—WILLIAM SMITH, Captain,—H. HESSMAN, Captain,—HENRY W. SEALY, Captain,—RICHARD WHISH, Captain.—E. HARDY, Lieutenant—W. D. ROBERTSON, Lieutenant.—CHARLES OVANS, Lieut. Fire Worker.—H. DUMBOBEN, Lieut. Fire Worker.—STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Fire Worker.

The Recorder observed that the Court listened with great respect to the recommendation of a body of Gentlemen so highly respectable, and who on the present occasion appeared in a character so worthy of British Officers as that of the guardians and protectors of the Soldiers under their command: every proposition favorable to humanity was peculiarly becoming and graceful in a Military body, because their professional character shielded it from the suspicion of feebleness.

He said that he should also consider this application as a pledge that if Recruits of dangerous character should find their way into the Corps of Artillery the Officers would carefully and vigilantly employ all the resources of Military Authority to protect the community from the depredations and outrages which might be apprehended from such Recruits.

From respect for this recommendation and for the circumstances of mitigation to which it adverted with a very commendable caution and reserve, the Court would according to the power vested in it by the Statute XL. Geo. III. C. 79. S. 13 commute the punishment of death in the case of James Ahern into that of transportation for life.

Letters from *Goa* mention, that a General Court Martial had assembled there, for the trial of an European Private of the *Bombay Artillery*, for the murder of a Native, by stabbing him with his Bayonet. No doubt was entertained of the conviction of the murderer, and it was supposed that the Commanding Officer of the station had been authorized to carry the sentence of the Court into immediate effect, without reference to the superior authority at Madras.—It is therefore probable, that the culprit has already suffered the punishment awarded by the Law in such cases.

We have published in another part of our paper a highly creditable testimony to the merits of Peerbhoy the well known native Commander in the Marine on this Establishment. In the person of this respectable Officer we notice, "Parva componere magnis," the prominent occurrences that mark the lives of three eminent characters in Europe; like our beloved Sovereign, Peerbhoy has entered the fiftieth year of his active service; like Nelson, in his gallantry and professional skill, he towers above the rest of his native companions in arms; and like Bonaparte, having found his first wife barren and childless, he married a second to secure, what he has effected, an inheritor of his fame and laudably acquired honors.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1810.

May 24.—Arrived H. C. Schooner Sylph, Lieutenant D. Macdonald, from Bassain.

Ditto 25.—do. Ship Malabar, Captain Robert Deane, from Sea.

Ditto 25.—do. Ship Mopler, Captain John Grant, from Calcutta.

Ditto 26 —do. H. M. Ship Illustrious Captain W. B. Broighton, from England.

Ditto 26.—do. Ship Winchelsea, Captain Honorable H. Lindsay, from do.

Ditto 26.—do. Ship Wexford, Captain William S. Clark, from do.

Ditto 26.—do. Ship Earl Camden, Captain H. M. Samson, from do.

Ditto 26.—do. Ship Arniston, Captain Samuel Landon, from do.

Ditto 26 —do. H. C. Schooner Zephyr, Lieutenant Hardy, from a Cruize.

Ditto 27.—do. Ship Sullemaney, Captain F. D. Feney, from China.

Ditto 27.—do. Ship Shaw Byramgore, Captain J. Robson, from Madras.

English Extracts.

LONDON,—Saturday, January 13, 1810.

The interesting intelligence which we yesterday communicated to our Readers, respecting Bounaparte's abandonment of a considerable portion of his commercial restrictions, is confirmed. The Distress of the People of France, in consequence of the total stagnation of trade, was so great, and the discontents so general, that Bounaparte found it necessary, in a great degree, to abandon his system, and the following Decree was published in the Paris Papers of the 3d instant:—

DECREE.

"The ports of France, and all those under her controul, are open for all vessels furnished with proper licenses; that is to say, they must be new ones, of a date posterior to this Decree.

ARTICLES OF IMPORTATION.

"Vinegar, paper paste-board, silks, embroidered stuffs, verdigreas, oils of all sorts, honey, perfumery, Spanish Liquorice, dry pith, rosin, juniper-berry, raw worsted, lamb and kid skins tanned and towed, linen of Brittanny, cloths and woollen stuffs of all kinds, velvets and cottons, silk, worsted, and cotton hosiery, cutlery, trimmings, china, work of leather and skins, those articles cannot be entered in any greater quantity than one-fourth part of the cargo. The other three parts of the cargo are to be composed of primitive articles; those are corn, wine, brandy, and fruits.

IMPORTATION.

"Russian tallow, wax, matts, sail-cloth, deals for various purposes, sulphur in flour, pot-ash, staves, row for fishing, Spanish Dollars, black lead, lead pewter (litharge); logwood, pitch and tar, barrila, sumack, arsenic, fish, oil, hides, and lignum vitæ."

It is impossible to contemplate, without the utmost pride and satisfaction, the total failure of every attempt which has been made to destroy the commerce of this country. Bonaparte, possessing a great portion of the Continent of Europe, and influencing the remainder, thought he possessed the means of nearly annihilating the trade of Great Britain. He has tried the experiment, and persisted in it till the cries of the unfortunate people over whom he tyrannizes have in some degree forced him to abandon it: while our trade continues in the most flourishing condition. The Americans, by a most extraordinary coincidence, seemed disposed to co-operate with Bonaparte, and the tremendous Embargo was to put the finishing stroke to the commercial prosperity of poor Old England. *They* too have tried their experiment, and have succeeded, by their own confession, in destroying near two-thirds of their own trade, while that of Great Britain remains unimpaired.

THE SUN,—January 20, 1810.

The report of the death of Bonaparte, to which we alluded yesterday, probably arose from the circumstance of his having had another attack of the epilepsy, on the 6th instant. This fact is not mentioned, of course, in any of the foreign papers, but it is positively mentioned in several private letters which have been received. From the same source we learn, that Talleyrand has been again received into favour, although he has not resumed his office. He has lately had several very long private interviews with Bonaparte. It is not improbable that Bonaparte may wish to consult him respecting his negociations with America, as Talleyrand, when minister for foreign affairs under the directory, gave a very strong proof that he knew how to treat with the American Government. The desertions in the French armies, not only of foreigners but of natives, is very great.

Madame Bonaparte resides at Malmaison, where she is allowed a regiment of dragoons, as guards. Her successor is, not yet known, but the general opinion in Paris is, that the Emperor of Russia's sister, the Arch-duchess Anne, is the intended victim. The diamonds, &c. &c. for the marriage, are preparing in Paris.

January 11, 1810.

Account from Holland received yesterday state, that it was hoped they would be able to avert the fate with which they were menaced. Alarmed by the threat of annexation to France, the Senate and Legislative Body were understood to have represented, through King Louis, their readiness to adopt and enforce any measures suggested by the French Government for distressing this country. They also agreed that Holland should give every aid of which it was capable, in any way to the French finances. In this representation, some of the principal Commercial Houses are said to have joined. It is possible the proposition may be accepted, but we doubt whether it will prevent the eventual incorporation with the French Empire.

While we lay the following letter before our readers we consider it a duty due to the public to state, that on the most careful examination of our Port letters for these three days past, we have not been able to discover that any vessel called the Hannah has put into any British port, or landed any passengers. It is next to impossible that three passengers should have been landed at Falmouth under such peculiar circumstances, and never have mentioned so singular an event as is stated in the subjoined communication. We do not believe a word of it, and we sincerely wish that the fabricator may be detected and exposed:

The Hannah, off Falmouth, Friday 11 o'clock A. M.

"I request you to convey the inclosed letter to my friend, Captain Williams (an American), if he be still in the habit of frequenting your house—if not, you will forward it by the post according to its address. The reason I give you this trouble is that the letter contains information of importance to Captain Williams. A ship, which he is part owner of I have reason to believe, is burnt, in a general conflagration of the shipping in Cadiz harbour, amongst which I apprehend most of the Spanish and French men of war have suffered, as well as two men of war that had recently arrived from the Havannah with specie. If you have not heard the business, it may be interesting to you to know, that on the 1st instant, an insurrection broke out at Cadiz, headed by a large French party, who have been laying this plan for some time, to get the place into their possession. On the 4th they rose and seized the Governor Venegas, and most of those in the confidence of the Government. A strong force, notwithstanding resisted them, and there was fighting on shore all night, and the very gutters ran with blood, as I am informed. I heard the firing of small arms almost continually, and in the evening of the 5th, perceiving that the bulk of the shipping was set on fire, I thought it was wise to put to sea with the half of my cargo unloaded. The blaze at sea surpassed every thing I ever beheld. The wind continued westerly for several days, and I reached off this place this day, and landed three passengers, one of whom has promised to leave this letter. I learned from the shore, that an attempt was made to liberate the French prisoners on board of the hulks, but whether with success, I do not know.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

(Signed) "MATHEW WEBSTER."

"To the Master of the Anti-Gallican Coffee-house, near the Royal Exchange."

On examining the original of the above letter at the Anti-Gallican Coffee-house, we find it has not come through the general post-office, but by the two-penny post, and post paid. But what proves the whole to be forgery, the name of *Mathew* has been first written with only one *t* in it, and the second crammed in afterwards! No man could forget the orthography of his own name.

Mrs. Clarke has addressed the following letter to the public, threatening fresh publications;

Mrs. Clarke To The Public.

'A candid and impartial Appeal to the public will be submitted in a short time; and a statement of facts, accompanied with letters written by Messers. Dodd, Wardle, M. Callum, Illingworth, & Glennie, some of which should have been read on the Investigation, others in the defence on the 11th December, but which were suppressed (It is said) out of delicacy to the feelings of certain presonages in the Court that day. This consideration (in my opinion) ought not to have had any influence in a Court of Justice, more especially when the presonal safety of three individuals were in such imminent peril, and the character, reputation, and future welfare of their families so deeply involved. Under these circumstances, nothing ought to have been smothered, or clothed in mystery: and it is hoped that if any doubts can yet remain, final decision will be suspended until the appearance of this statement, in which Mr, Wardle's Politics and patriotism shall have fairness and publicity shewn, by.

"Mary Anne Clarke.'

'King's Road, January 9."

The assembly of the Cortes is positively fixed for the 1st March, 1810. The Junta has also appointed a military committee of seven members, consisting of the Marquis of Astorga, President, Marquis Romana, Marquis of Villel, Don J. N. Garcia de la Torre, Don Rodrigo Riqueme, Don F. Xavier Carros, and Don Sebastian de Jocana, to superintend the direction of the war, and of all operations requiring "secrecy, vigour, and despatch."

All the accounts received from Spain, since the Arch-bishop of Toledo has been placed at the head of the government, state that he is acting with the greatest energy: his influence with the clergy, in particular has been productive of the most beneficial effects; they have made great pecuniary sacrifices for the public cause, and their example has very much increased the general enthusiasm. The levy of 250,000 men, which has been ordered, will, it is generally imagined, be raised without any difficuty. The male population of the country rush in crowds to join the patriotic standard; and all they want is arms.

Seville, Dec. 28th—We have received here two proclamations, which general D. Fernando Butron has addressed to the division of cavalry of the army of the left, to which he is commander, and which are deserving of notice, from the patriotic and military enthusiasm which they breath.

1. Valiant Soldiers, who form the first division of the army of the left—Before fortune selected me to take a part in your labours, your extraordinary valour had reached my ears; and when experience proved it to me in the plains of Alba; when with your bayonets you dispersed the war-like squadrons opposed to you, the opinion I have entertained, of your enthusiasm from hearsay, appeared to me very inferior to your merits. I sought at that time to preserve your valuable lives. You yourselves are witnesses that my sword was the first to interpose between the enemy and you, and you were witnesses, at the same time, of my being left alone in the midst of my enemies. Soldiers, life at that moment was hateful to me, because a weak sword was insufficient to repel the force which threatened us. Yes, the Banks of the Ebro had always seen me triumph over the enemy; but those of Tormes saw me covered with infamy; the cavalry under my command shamefully fled, which I attribute to an unexpected casualty, but let us trust that no such thing shall ever happen again under my command and that we shall be able with the sword to recover the honour we have lost. I communicate to you the inclosed proclamation, that you may be assured your companion in arms will never desert you.

Burton.

2. Soldiers, who form the cavalry of the army of the left, the 28th of November was rendered disgraceful by your flight; the innocent victims that fell a sacrifice to your cowardice call aloud for vengeance against you: the bank of the Tormes and the plains of Alba are your accusers. Soldiers, to live without honour is an odious life. Our country, our King, and liberty, will never be able to pardon you; the black stain can be washed away only by blood; endeavour then to recover your fame, and become worthy of your valiant co-patriots. Your general will esteem himself happy if conducting you to the field of honour, he shall see you recover what you have so shamefully lost. From this moment I shall not only be your chief, but rather your father, who, participating your toils and in your glory; shall never abandon you.—Soldiers consider that the man of worth has three lives, honour, the rewards of fortune, and existence itself; when the first is lost the others become contemptible. You must preserve the first if you wish to be considered as deservsng well of your country, or to enjoy her rewards, or you do not calculate as your General does, who loves you, and who desires above all things your happiness and glory.

Butron.

January 17, 1810.

The *Seville Gazette* of the 21st ultimo contains a long Manifesto from the Government to the people, which concludes as follows:—

"The Supreme Junta has resolved, that the order of the 4th of April, that all the jewels and plate of the churches, not necessary for public worship, shall be sent to the Mint, at Seville, shall be carried into execution with all due exactness and promptitude; that a forced loan of half the gold and wrought silver in the possession of individuals shall be opened; that an extraordinary contribution shall be imposed on all classes of the state; that all useless offices shall be suppressed as they fall vacant—that a loan shall be opened of six millions of dollars in Spain, and another of forty millions in America—that a contribution shall be imposed on coaches and other carriages of convenience; that our armies shall be augmented with 100,000 men; that 100,000 lances and 100,000 poignards shall be manufactured, to be distributed among the provinces where they may be of use; that the different points of the Sierra, from Santa Olalla to the kingdom of Grenada, shall be surveyed by able engineers; that all the companies of the corps of the army shall be supplied with competent officers; that besides the means that are employed with extraordinary activity to replace the arms and effects of the army, the Superior Juntas, by such means as they may judge most suitable, shall cause the muskets of the peasants to be collected; that three deputies shall go (as they have already gone) to the army of La Mancha, with ample powers to remedy the misfortune at Ocana, and to prevent similar in future. May these means, and others not less energetic, which the Government has in contemplation, contribute to inspire the Spaniards with confidence and to the defence and salvation of the country!"

AMERICA.

January 19, 1810.

Respecting the late outcry that has put an end to the negociation between Mr. Jackson and the Government of the United States, a circumstance has been disclosed of an interesting nature. It will be recollected, that a few years back, Mr. Drake, then his Majesty's Envoy to the Prussian Court, was accused by Bonaparte of heading a conspiracy to take away his life, and Mr. Jackson was pointed at by him as an accomplice. The circumstance produced at the time a severe remonstrance from Napoleon, who publicly declared, that, from that period, no Minister from France should reside at any Court in Europe with either Mr. Drake or Mr. Jackson. The latest accounts from America inform us, that on the landing of Mr. Jacskon on the shores of the United States, the French Minister, Turreau, reminded the Government of his Master's determination, and of the necessity which still existed of his taking leave, should Mr. Jackson be permitted to remain as the accredited British Minister—Turreau's remonstrance was attended to, but the American Government chose its own

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method of showing its acquiescence to the will of France. Unwilling to deny admittance to Mr. Jackson, before they had heard the proposals which he had to make from the British Government, they took the first opportunity of treating him in so insulting a manner, as to disgust, and induce him to return to England in a way that would better answer the end proposed by the Court of France. This is said to be the true and primary cause which led the American Government so unexpectedly, and without a substantial reason, to break off further communication with Mr. Jackson.

The following is an extract of a letter from New York, relative to the differences between this country and the United States:

NEW YORK, DEC. 14.

I am far from thinking with many persons, that an amicable adjustment can possibly take place, and I am not singular in this idea. Your country will not send out another Envoy. We do not expect it. I know many individuals who have the best means of judging upon these matters, because they are connected with the Members of the executive Government, who entertain the same opinion. They think then that the course of things will be this.—We shall not declare war, neither shall we resort to the expedient before adopted, of laying an embargo on all shipping in our ports, which certainly did us no good; but that the president and council will grant licences to our merchantmen to go to sea armed, that in case of an attack, or perhaps without it, they may be able to combat with and make reprisals upon their antagonists. What confirms me in this opinion is, that as far as I can learn, not a single word has fallen from any Member of the Government in favour of the embargo system, or of the policy of again resorting to it.

THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR.

Yesterday all the King's Ministers, in full dress, paid their respects to the Persian Ambassador. By the circumstance of His Majesty's not coming to town yesterday, his Excellency cannot stir out of doors; as by the etiquette of his high and lofty Court, he must not shew himself abroad, until he has delivered his credentials to his Majesty at the Court. This ceremony is to take place on Wednesday next, the 20th instant, when his Excellency will make his formal entry to the Queen's Palace with Eastern splendour.

It is fortunate for the character of England, and it seems to have been arranged for the purpose, that the Marquis Wellesley is the Minister in whose department it falls to do the honours of the British Empire to this most illustrious Person. And as we have lost all European Allies, it is with great prudence and wisdom, that we are to reverence this friend from Asia.

The Persian Ambassador is a person of a most noble and dignified deportment. He is handsome and elegant. He has a family, which is not considered large, of only *sixty-three* children; but it is considered as a peculiar good fortune, even in Persia, that he had six children born to him on one and the same day. A house is taken for his Excellency in Mansfield street.

To the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

In your *Chronicle* of this morning I observe an extract from yesterday's *Gazette*, announcing Sir Gore Ouseley's appointment of MEHMANDAR to his Excellency the Persian Ambassador. For the information of your readers in general, and such of the Marquis Wellesle's Colleagues, who being unversed in Oriental Literature, may not comprehend the duties attaching to this office which his Lordship's nomination has conferred on his friend Sir Gore, I subjoin an explanatory extracted from Richardson's Persian Dictionary.

"MEHMANDAR.—A hospitable or courteous man; one who has the care in inns and caravanseras; of receiving and entertaining guests."

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1809. ASIATICUS.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

RELATIVE TO THE

DIFFERENCES between GREAT BRITAIN and AMERICA.

Correspondence between the British Minister and the American Secretaries, which accompanied the President's late Message to Congress.

The first of these Documents is a letter from Mr. Erskine to the American Secretary of State, relative to the refusal of the British Government to ratify Mr. Erskine's Agreement.—2d. Mr. Smith's Answer.—3d. Letter from Mr. Erskine to Mr. Smith, on the same subject.—4th. Letter from Mr. Gallatin to Mr. Erskine, relative to the Colonial Trade.—5th. Mr. Erskine's Reply.—[All these we shall give the first opportunity.]—The 6th commences the more important discussions, and is as follows:—

The Secretary of State to Mr. Jackson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.

Department of State, October 9, 1809.

SIR,—An arrangement, as to the revocation of the British Orders in Council, as well as to the satisfaction required in the case of the attack on the Chesapeake frigate, has been made in due form by the Government of the United States with David Montague Erskine, Esq. an accredited Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty. And after it had been faithfully carried into execution on the part of this Government, and under circumstances rendering its effects on the relative situation of the United States irrevocable, and, in some respects, irreperable, his Britannic Majesty has deemed it proper to disavow it, to recall his Majesty, and to send another to take his place.

In such a state of things, no expectation could be more reasonable, no cause of proceeding more obviously prescribed by the ordinary respect due to the disappointed party, than a prompt and explicit explanation, by the new functionary, of the grounds of the refusal on the part of the Government to abide by an arrangement so solemnly made—accompanied by a substitution of other propositions.

Under the influence of this reasonable expectation, the President has learned, with no less surprize than regret, that in your several conferences with me you have stated—

1st. That you have no instructions from your Government, which authorises you to make any explanations whatever to this Govenment, as to the reasons which induced his Britannic Majesty to disavow the arrangement lately made by your predecessors and that therefore you could not make any such explanation.

2d. That in the case of the Chesapeake, your instructions only authorise you (without assigning any reasons whatever why the reasonable terms of satisfaction tendered and accepted, have not been carried into effect) to communicate to this Government a note tendering satisfaction, with an understanding that such note should not be signed and delivered by you, until you should have previously seen and approved the proposed answer of the Government, and that the signing and the delivery of your note and of the answer of this Government should be simultaneous.

3d. That you have no instructions which authorise you to make to this Government any propositions whatever in relation to the revocation of the British Orders in Council; but only to receive such as this Government may deem it proper to make to you.

4th. That, at all events, it is not the disposition or the intention of the British Government to revoke the Orders in Council, as they respect the United States, but upon a formal stipulation on the part of the United States; to accede to the following terms and conditions, viz.

I, That the act of Congress, commonly called the non-intercourse law, be continued against France, so long as she shall continue her decrees.

II. That the Navy of Great Britain be authorised to aid in enforcing the provisions of the act of Congress.

III, That the United States shall explicitly renounce, during the present war, the right of carrying on any trade whatever, direct or indirect, with any colony of any enemy of Great Britain, from which they were excluded during peace; and that this renunciation must extend, not only to the trade between the colony and the mother country, but to the trade between the colony and the United States.

If, in the aforegoing representation, it should appear, that I have in any instance misapprehended your meaning, it will afford me real pleasure to be enabled to lay before the President a statement, corrected agreeably to any suggestions, with which you may be pleased to favour me.

To avoid the misconceptions incident to oral proceedings, I have the honour to intimate that it is thought expedient that our further discussions, on the present occasion, be in the written form. And with great sincerity I assure you, that whatever communications you may be pleased thus to make, will be received with an anxious solicitude to find them such as may lead to a speedy removal of every existing obstacle to that mutual and lasting friendship and cordiality between the two nations, which it is obviously the interest of both to foster.

With the highest consideration, &c.

(Signed) R, SMITH.

The Hon. Francis James Jackson, &c. &c.

MR. JACKSON TO MR. SMITH.

Washinton, October 11, 1809.

SIR,—I have had the honor of receiving your official letter of the 9th instant towards the close of which you inform me, that it had been thought expedient to put an end to all verbal communication between yourself and me in disclosing the important objects of my mission. Considering that a very few days have elapsed since I delivered to the President a credential letter from the King my Master, and that nothing has been even alleged to have occurred, to deprive me of the facility of access, and of the credit to which, according to immemorial usage, I am by that letter entitled. I believe there does exist in th[illegible] annals of displomacy a precedent for such [illegible] determination between two Ministers, who [illegible]e met for the avowed purpose of terminatin[illegible] amicably the existing differences between th[illegible] respective countries; but after mature refl[illegible]on, I am induced to acquiese in it by the rec[illegible]ection of the time that must necessarily elaps[illegible] before I can receive his Majesty's commands [illegible]n so unexpected an occurrence, and of th[illegible] detriment that would ensue to the public se[illegible]e, if my Ministerial functions were, in the i[illegible]rval, to be altogether suspended. I shall therefore content mysef with entering my protest against a proceeding which I can consider in no other light than as a violation, in my person, of the most essential rights of a Public Minister, when adopted, as in the present case, without any alleged misconduct on his part. As a matter of opinion, I cannot, I own, assent to the preference which you give to written over verbal intercourse for the purpose of mutual explanation and accommodation. I have thought it due to the public character with which I have the honor to be invested, and to the confidence which his Majesty has most graciously been pleased to repose in me, to state to you unreservedly my sentiments on this point. I shall now proceed to the other parts of your letter, and apply to them the best consideration that can arise from a zeal proportioned to the increase of difficulty thus thrown in the way of the restoration of a thorough good understanding betwen our respective countries.

You state, Sir, very truly, that an arrangement had been made between you and Mr. Erskine, and that his Majesty had thought proper to disavow the agreement.

I have, here in the outset to regret the loss of the advantage of verbal intercourse with you, as I should have availed myself of it to inquire whether by your statement, it were your intention to complain of the disavowal itself, or of a total want of explanation of it, or of the circumstance of that explanation not having been made through me. I observe that in the records of this message there is no trace of a complaint, on the part of the United States, of his Majesty having disavowed the act of his Minister. You have not, in the conferences we have hitherto held, distinctly announced any such complaint, and I have seen, with pleasure, in this forbearance on your part, an instance of that candor, which, I doubt not, will prevail in all our communications, inasmuch as you could not but have thought it unreasonable to complain of the disavowal of an act, done under such circumstances, as *could only* lead to the consequences that have actually followed.

It was not known when I left England, whether Mr. Erskine had, according to the liberty allowed him, communicated to you *in extenso* his original instructions. It now appears that he did not. But in reverting to his official correspondence, and particularly to a dispatch addressed on the 20th of April to his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I find that he there states, that he had submitted to your consideration, the three conditions specified in those instructions, as the ground work of an arrangement which, according to information received from this country, it was thought in England might be made, with a prospect of great mutual advantage. Mr. Erskine then reports *verbatim et seriatim* your observations upon each of the three conditions and the reasons which induced you to think that others might be substituted in lieu of them. It may have been concluded between you that these latter were an equivalent for the original conditions: but the very act of substitution evidently shews that those original conditions were, in fact, very explicitly communicated to you, and by you, of course, laid before the President for his consideration. I need hardly add, that the difference between these conditions and those contained in the arrangement of the 18th and 19th April, is sufficiently obvious to require no elucidation; nor need I draw the conclusion, which I consider as admitted by all absence of complaint, on the part of the American Government, viz. but under such circumstances, his Majesty had an undoubted and incontrovertible right to disavow the act of his Minister. I must here allude to a supposition, which you have more than once mentioned to me, and by which, if it had any, the slightest foundation, this right might perhaps have been in some degree affected. You have informed me that you understood that Mr. Erskine had two sets of instructions, by which to regulate his conduct; and that upon one of them, which had not been communicated either to you or to the public was to be rested the justification of the terms finally agreed upon between you and him. It is my duty, Sir, solemnly to declare to you and, through you, to the President, that the dispatch from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine, which you have made the basis of an official correspondence with the latter Minister; and which was read by the former to the American Minister in London, is the only dispatch, by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement with this country on the matter to which it relates.

To return to the immediate subject of your letter. If, Sir, it be your intention to state, that no explanation whatever has been given to the American Government of the reasons which induced his Majesty to disavow the act of my predecessors, I must in that case observe, that in the instructions conveying to him his Majesty's intention, those reasons were very fully and forcibly stated; and if he has not transmitted them to you, I can only attribute it to the delicacy and embarrassment of his situation, for which he probably trusted to the President's goodness to make some allowance; and he might reasonably be led to that reliance on it, as a full and ample communication was also made upon the subject by his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Pinkney, to whom the whole of Mr. Erskine's original instruction was read, and who, it was natural to sup[illegible] would convey to his Government so much information upon a very momentatous occasion, as would relieve Mr. Erskine from the necessity of entering into minute details of the misunderstanding that had occurred. At all events no complaints can be substantiated against his Majesty's Governwent, on this score, seeing that they not only instructed the Minister who had made the disavowal, but also with, frankness, promptitude, and a most scrupulous regard to national honor, gave notice to the American Minister in *London* of the disavowal of the motives of it, and of the precautions spontaneously taken by his Majesty to prevent any loss or injury accruing to the citizens of the United States for a reliance on any agreement, however unauthorised, made in his Majesty's name. The mere allusion to this latter circumstance dispenses me from farther noticing the effects which you describe as being produced upon the United States, by the circumstances of this agreement. How far they are irrevocable it is not for me to determine—but the word irreparable seems to imply that a loss had been sustained on the occasion by the public or by individuals of this country. So far as his Majesty could be by possibility supposed answerable for such an eventual loss, he has, as I have before stated, taken the utmost precaution to avert it.

As to the expectation entertained here, that the explanation of his Majesty's share in this transaction should be made through me, I might content myself with simply observing, that I was not provided with instructions to that effect, because it was known that the explanation in question had already been given. But it accords with the sentiments of his Majesty towards this country to observe also, that he considered, that as some time must necessarily elapse between my appointment and my entrance on the duties of my Ministry, it would be a more friendly mode of proceeding to state without delay, and through the channels I have already mentioned, the motive that compelled his Majesty to disavow the agreement, than to leave the American Government in uncertainty in these respects, till the unavoidable protracted period of my arrival in America. I say this in regard to the original notification of his Majesty's determination, & of the motives of it, which being already made, it could not be supposed in London that a repetition of them would be expected from me; & of course no such case has been foreseen in my instructions. But, if beyond this any incidental explanation or discussion should be wished for by this Government, I came fully prepared to enter into them. I even consider them to have taken place between us. I have certainly derived great satisfaction from the several hours which we have spent in conference upon these subjects, because they have enabled me to remove some misunderstandings, and to refute many misrepresentations, which you yourself informed me of, in regard to the conduct of the British Government. I consider such mutual explanations as highly beneficial to a right understanding of the views and interests of the two countries, and I should with much pleasure have renewed them, if you had not informed me that the President had been pleased to prescribe another and a different mode of conducting our negotiations.

I will nevertheless avail myself of that mode which he still permits to repeat to you, that his Majesty has authorised me, notwithstanding the ungracious manner in which his former offer of satisfaction of the affair of the Chesapeake was received, to renew that which Mr Erskine was instructed to make. You have said that you so fully understood the particulars of that offer, that I deem it unnecessaay to recapitulate them here: I regret, that since they were so clearly understood by you, you should not yet have been enabled to state to me either in our personal communications, or in the letter which I am now answering, whether they are considered by the President as satisfactory, or whether they are such as he ultimately means to accept. You seem not so distinctly to have understood the form of proceeding in this affair, which I took the liberty of suggesting as likely to lead to a satisfactory result, without, however, at all precluding any other method which might appear preferable to you. My proposal was, not to communicate a note *tendering* satisfaction, but to agree with you before hand upon the terms of a declaration on the part of his Majesty, *which should actually give the satisfaction* (the conditions of which I informed you that I was authorised to carry into immediate execution) and of a counter declaration to be signed by you on the part of the United States for the purpose of accepting such satisfaction. I expressly stated that this interchange of official documents was not meant by me as the means of conveying to each other our respective sentiments; *that* I understood to be, as is usual, the object of our conferences, and I imagined that the papers to be signed by us respectively, would be the result of those sentiments so communicated, and that by being reciprocally corrected and modified, and simultaneously delivered, they would form one compact by which the two countries would be equally bound. This course of proceeding is conformable to the practise of the Courts of Europe on similar occasions. You did not at the time appear to object to it; you even requested me to come the next day, prepared with a draft or project of a paper, framed in pursuance to these ideas; and although you desired to refer the subject to the President for his approbation, I do not find in your letter either an expression of his sentiments upon it, or the substitution

of any other form that might be more agreeable to him, than the one which I have proposed.

I touch with considerable and very sincere reluctance upon that part of your letter, in which you state that I had not assigned "any reason whatever, why the reasonable terms of satisfaction tendered and accepted have not been carried into effect."

I believe that I had observed to you, in the words of my instructions, that if his Majesty were capable of being actuated by any desire to retract an offer of reparation which he had once made, his Majesty might be well warranted in doing so both by the form in which his accredited Minister had tendered that reparation, and by the manner in which that tender had been received. I believe that I elucidated this observation by a reference to the particular expressions, which made the terms of satisfaction appear to be unacceptable even to the American Government, at the very moment when they were accepted, and which at all events put it totally out of his Majesty's power to ratify and confirm any act in which such expressions were contained.

On the subject of his Majesty's Orders in Council, I have had the honour of informing you that his Majesty having caused to be made to the Government of the United States certain proposals founded upon principles, some of which were understood to originate in American authorities, and others to be acquiesced in by them; and having afterwards ascertained, in the manner mentioned in a former part of this letter, that the sentiments of the American Government were so different from what they were at first understood to be, I was not instructed to renew to you those proposals, nor to proposals nor to press upon your acceptance an arrangement which had been so recently declined, especially as the arrangement itself is become less important, and the terms of it less applicable to the state of things now existing.

Those considerations which were first intimated in Mr. Canning's official letter to Mr. Pinkney of the 23d September, 1808, and which in the process of the following six months acquired greater weight and influence, induced his Majesty, before the result of Mr. Erskine's negotiation was known, to modify the Orders in Council of November 1807, by that of the 26th of April, 1809.

The effect of this new Order is to relieve the system under which the former Orders were issued, from that which has always been represented in this country, as the most objectionable and offensive part of it—the option given to neutrals to trade with the enemies of Great Britain through British ports on payment of a transit duty. This was originally devised and intended as a mitigation of what is certainly more correct but more rigid in principle—the total and unqualified interdiction of all trade with the enemy. If, however, this mitigation was felt as an aggravation, and, as had been sometimes warmly asserted, as an insult, that cause of complaint is now entirely removed. By the Order in Council of the 26th April, 1809, all trade with France and Holland, and the the ports of Italy, comprehended under the denomination of the kingdom of Italy, is simply prohibited altogether. No option is afforded, and consequently no transit is required to be paid. In another respect the Order in Council of the 26th April, must be admitted to be more restrictive than those of November, 1807.

The trade with Enemies Colonies, which was opened to neutrals at the commencement of the present war by the Order in Council of the 24th June, 1803, was continued to be left open by those of November, 1807. The Order in Council of the 26th April, retracts this indulgence. But it is to be observed, that, since the period, when the Orders in Council of November 1807, were issued, the opening of the ports of Spain, of Portugal, of the South of Italy, and of Turkey has afforded a more ample scope to neutral commerce, and that by the capture of Martinique, in addition to that of almost all the colonies of the enemies of Great Britain, together with the blockade of Guadaloupe, the extent to which the liberty of commerce with enemies' colonies applied has been so far narrowed, that there is little of practical hardship in recurring to the rule which however occasionally mitigated in its application, Great Britain can never cease in principle to maintain. It is farther to be observed, that the Order in Council of the 26th April has this operation highly favourable neutrals, that restricting the regulations of blockade to France, Holland, and their colonies, and to the territories denominated the kingdom of Italy, it lays open to the direct trade of neutrals the ports of the north of Europe. Under the Order of the 26th April, therefore, while there are on the one hand fewer points of difference to stand in the way of a satisfactory arrangement between Great Britain and the United States, it is possible that there may be less temptation to the latter to enter into such an arrangement, as the extent of their commerce may be, if they please, nearly as great under the Order in Council of the 26th April, as it would be under any arrangement which should effect the indispensable objects to which that Order applies, or as it would be even without any such Order, so long as France,

(Continued in the Supplement.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. ANN ANDERSON YOUNG, deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to ANDREW BERRY Esq. sole Executor therein named.—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to the said Executor at Madras.

MADRAS, 28th May, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JOHN FITZPATRICK, Esq. late a Major in the Service of the Honorable East India Company on their Madras Establishment deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to Messrs. JOHN BINNY and ROBERT DENNISON, two of the Executors therein named.—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the Property to the said Executors at Madras.

MADRAS, 31st May, 1810.

THE TRUSTEES for the late Firm of Messrs. CHASE, CHINNERY, MACDOUALL and Co. give notice that a Dividend of Three per Cent. will be made on the First of July next, upon the reduced Principal of all claims upon that Copartnership, after the payment of the first Dividend, of whatever nature or description they may be.—The Dividend Book will remain for signature at the office of Mr. DANIEL NEALE, Solicitor to the Trust.

By order of the Trustees,

EDWARD WATTS,

Agent to the Trust.

MADRAS, 31st May, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The 19 Manoeuvres,

ILLUSTRATED WITH

TWENTY-FIVE COPPER PLATES.

A FEW Copies of the Nineteen Manœuvres of the British Army, recently published by an Officer in Bengal, are just received from Calcutta, and may be had at the Office of Messrs. BINNY, DENNISON and Co. where Subscribers are requested to apply.

A few additional Copies of the above work may be had by Non-subscribers on application as above, at Four Pagodas each Copy.

MADRAS, *June* 5, 1810.

STRAYED.

ON the 28th ultimo, a young Grey-hound Dog with light coloured, grayish hair, having at the time a short Iron Chain affixed to his neck.—Any person informing the Broker's Company where he is to be found will be kindly thanked and rewarded if required.

STABLES.

THE BROKER'S COMPANY have adjoining to their Premises on the Beach, a Shed or range of Stables for the reception of Horses for sale either by Auction or on Commission, which from their situation bordering on a great thoroughfare to the Custom House, promise well for that purpose.

Gentlemen favoring the B C. with the sale of their Horses and finding their own Gram, Grass and Horsekeepers, will be charged nothing for Stable Rent. But Gentlemen requiring their Horses to be found by the B. C. will be charged at the [illegible] rates, till sold [illegible] removed.

THE CONCERT

AT THE

PANTHEON,

WILL TAKE PLACE

ON THURSDAY,

THE 14TH INSTANT,

SALE BY AUCTION.

APPASAWMY,

WILL THIS DAY

SELL BY AUCTION,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

A LARGE

QUANTITY OF

GLASS-WARE,

AND MANY

OTHER ARTICLES,

&c. &c.

AND THE REMAINDER

ON FRIDAY NEXT,

THE 15TH INST.

TOGETHER WITH SOME

Europe Chints.

POPHAM'S BROADWAY, *June* 12, 1810.

Balfour and Hogg,

HAVE RECEIVED

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A PARCEL,

CONTAINING

BEAUTIFUL Tambour and Needle Work'd Dacca Muslin Shawls, work'd Dresses and Tippets of handsome and fashionable patterns.

The Muslins are of uncommon fine texture.

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*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their orders and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the PEONS may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1810.

(Continued from the fourth Page.)

and the Powers subservient to France, continue to enforce their decrees. It is, in the same proportion, matter of indifference to Great Britain, whether the Order in Council be continued, or an arrangement by mutual consent substituted in its room.

Such, Sir, are the grounds on which it has appeared to his Majesty to be unnecessary to command me to propose to the Government of the United States any formal agreement to be substituted for that which his Majesty has been under the necessity of disavowing; but I am directed to receive and discuss with you any proposal which you may be authorised to make to me on this head.

As no disposition has hitherto been shewn on your part to make any such proposal, it has been impossible for me to state any anticipation (nor was I was instructed so to do) what might be the answer that I should eventually think it my duty to return to you, consequently I could not have made with that view the statement contained in the 4th section of your letter, and the three subdivisions of it. Such a statement would have been obviously inconsistent with the former part of my overture, which you very correctly record in the 5th section, viz. that I was not instructed to make to you any proposal whatever upon this subject. I must necessarily reserve, nntil I hear from you what proposals it may be deemed proper to make on behalf of the United States, to state in how far they do or do not accord with the instructions which it has pleased his Majesty to give me for my guidance in this negotiation.

I will only add, Sir, in conclusion of this letter, that his Majesty is very desirous of maintaining a perfect and cordial understanding with the United States; and of bringing to a complete and satisfactory adjustment; all the points of difference that have arisen between the two Governments; and that, agreeing as I do with you, most heartily as to the interest which both nations have in fostering a mutual and solid friendship and cordiality, no zeal or exertions shall be wanting on my part to carry into effect his Majesty's commands for this most salutary puropose.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
your most obedient humble servant,
F. J. JACKSON.

The Hon. Robert Smith, &c. &c. &c.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, DEC. 30.

DOWNING-STREET, Dec. 30, 1809.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy, was yesterday morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant General Don, dated his Majesty's Ship Cæsar, off the Duerloo Passage, December 23, 1809.

H. M. Ship Cæsar, off the Duerloo Passage. Dec. 23.

MY LORD—Although I have regularly communicated to your Lordship the principal circumstances which have occurred, relative to the army under my command, yet I have judged it advisable to postpone my detailed report on the evacuation of the Island of Walcheren until the troops were withdrawn and the fleet had sailed.

On the receipt of Your Lordship's dispatch of the 13th of last month, conveying to me his Majesty's commands to evacuate the island of Walcheren with the forces, under my orders, and further signifying the determination of his Majesty's, that previously to the evacuation I should take such measures as I might deem most effectual for the demolition of the Basin of Flushing, and the Naval defences of the Island, I made the necessary preparations for the removal of the sick and convalescents of the army, and the arrival of a division of transports afforded me the means of completing their embarkation on the 26th ultimo. On the same day the new frigate that was built in the dock yard was got out of the Basin, and which enabled me on the following morning to commence the demolition of the sea defences, basin, dock yard, arsenal, magazines; naval store houses, &c. of the town of Flusning, the total destruction of which was completed on the 11th instant. These services were conducted under the immediate direction and superintendance of Lieutenant Colonel Pelkington, Commanding Engineer assisted by a strong party from the Navy, under the command of Captain Moore, and for the particulars, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the Lieutenant Colonel's report, a copy of which I inclose. The very judicious and skilfull manner in which these measures have been completed, reflects great credit upon Lieutenant Colonel Pilkington, and the several officers who acted with him, and I am persuaded it will afford your Lordship peculiar satisfaction to know, that the whole of this extensive work, has been accomplished, without any injury being done to the inhabitants; the destruction not having extended beyond what was necessary to deprive the enemy of the advantage of Flushing as a naval station.

The embarkation of the ordnance and the stores of the several departments having been completed; the army was withdrawn and embarked on the 9th instant, but the weather being extremely unsettled, and conceiving it probable from the active and continued preparations of the enemy, that he might hazard an attack, I judged it expedient still to hold the towns of Flushing, Middleburg, and Ter Veer, and Fort Ramniekius; at the same time I made an arrangement for the disembarkation of the army, the four divisions of which were stationed as follow, viz. the first division immediately off the town of Flushing; second division to the westward of that town: third division between Flushing and Fort Rammekins, to act and co-operate with the naval force in the Sloop Passage, under Captain Mason; and the fourth off Ter Veer, to act and co-operate with the naval force between the Veer Gat and Wolversdyke, under Commodore Owen. By this disposition, had the enemy attempted to invade the island; the four posts above mentioned could easily have been reinforced, and the enemy, in the event of his effecting a landing, attacked in his flanks and rear; as from the precautions I had taken in stopping the fresh water sluices, his advance into the country must have been confined to the dykes and causeway, from Ter Veer, through Middleburgh to Flushing.

The fleet continued wind bound until this morning, when the rear guards were withdrawn, the ships of war and transports from the West Scheldt got under weigh, and I conclude those of the Veer Gat moved about the same time. I feel great satisfaction in mentioning the very able and cordial support I have uniformly received from Rear Admiral Otway, and that our arrangements for the final evacuation of the island were approved of by Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, on his arrival on the 11th instant. I cannot conclude this report without acquainting your Lordship that I found the army in an excellent state of discipline, and that the conduct of the troops has in every respect merited my warmest approbation. On the day of embarkation, the different corps of the army marched from the several points and embarked in the most perfect order and regularity, and the magistrates of the towns and villages, expressed to the officers left in the command of the rear guards, that the troops on their departure had in no instance molested or injured the inhabitants.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. DON, Lieut.-Gen.

Flushing, Dec. 11, 1809.

SIR,—In obedience to your orders of the 25th ult. and with the concurrence of Capt. Moore of the Royal Navy, the necessary directions were given to commence the demolition of the basins, arsenal, dock yard, naval defences, and magazines of this place; and on the 26th. a party of seamen, under the superintendance of Captain Tomlinson; began at low water to destroy such parts of the break waters as appeared to protect the entrance of the harbour. On the following day Captain Moore, with parties of seamen, proceeded on the destruction of the wharfing of the Basin and of the Dock Yard, and both were accomplished in a few days in the most effectual manner. The demolition of the sea defences was also began on the 26th ult. under the immediate superintendance of Captain Rudyerd of the Royal Engineers, assisted by Captain Read, with a detachment of officers and men of the Royal Staff Corps, and Captain Donavan and a detachment of officers and men of the Royals. Arrangements were, on the same day, made to proceed on the demolition, by mining, of the piers and masonry of the flood gates at the entrance of the great naval basin, made by the direction of Captain Squire and Fanshawe of the Royal Engineers.

I have now the honour to inform you, that the services alloted to the Royal Navy have been most effectually accomplished the Dock yard, arsenal, magazines, and every building belonging to the naval establishment being wholly destroyed. The entrance of the harbour is also blocked up, by sinking of vessel filled with heavy materials, so as to render the passage of ships of war impracticable. The destruction of the defences towards the sea, under the direction of Captain Rudyerd, has also been completely carried into effect, by dismantling the batteries, throwing down the parapets, and in every respect entrusting the devastation of such works, as far as could be accomplished without hazarding an immulation of the town; and with regard to the important service of the mines employed as the means of destroying the piers and abutments of the flood gates which seemed the basin, I am to acknowledge the skilful directions of Capt. Squires and Fanshawe, and the personal exertions of the other Officers of the corps of Royal Engineers; and Assistant Engineers employed under them, as the undertaking happily terminated in an explosion that succeeded in displacing the very foundations throughout the whole work.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. PILKINGTON.
Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Engineers.

To Lieutenant-General Don, &c. &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE—Dec. 30, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart and K B. Rear Admiral of the Red, &c. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship St. Domingo, in the Downs, 28th of December.

SIR—It is with great pleasure I inform you of the arrival of Commodore Owen, in the Clyde, who gives me the pleasing intelligence of the divisions under his command, and that under Captain Mason having sailed from the East and West Scheldt, and are by this time at the mouth of the Thames, if not at the places of their destination: I inclose the Commodore's report of his proceedings. It is my duty to draw their Lordship's attention to the excellent conduct of Commodore Owen; in the discharge of the various and arduous duties he had to perform: and I beg, in the most earnest manner, to recommend to their Lordship's notice, the zeal, bravery, and perseverance of the Captains, Officers, and seamen composing the flotilla under the Commodore's orders. The same good conduct has pervaded the Captains, Officers, and seamen of the flotilla under Captain Mason, of the Fisgard; and when I get that Officer's report, I shall have great pleasure in introducing his merits to their Lordship's particular notice.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

H. M. Ship Clyde, off the North Foreland, Dec 28.

SIR—In obedience to the direction of Rear Admiral Otway, I have the honour to lay before you the following detail of my proceedings in carrying into execution the orders to evacuate that part of the island of Walcheren, with the duties of which I had the honor to be charged. Of our previous state of preparation you have been acquainted, and that all the stores, guns, and ammunition not judged immediately necessary to our defence, had been withdrawn and put on board, and every arrangement made in beginning of December. I have likewise had the honor to report to you, that the enemy's anxiety to complete his works on Wolversdyke and South Beveland, for the purpurpose of clearing the Slou, and driving our advanced divisions from the channels which led to it, had obliged me to commence a system of offensive operations, and the result thereof has likewise been submitted to you. I had further informed you of the necessity I felt for shifting my pendant to the Cretan, that I might be better situated to direct our movements

Our flotilla held their forward stations, when on the morning of the 23d. I received your letter, acquainting me that you intended to quit Flushing on that day, provided the wind would permit the line of battle-ships to pass the Duerloo. I immediately made preparations likewise to withdraw. The boats assembled and embarked the rear guard of the army, under the direction of Hon. Capt Codagan; whilst the few remaining guns of Vere and Arnuyden Points were rendered useless, and every other article of stores was taken off. In the meantime our advanced divisions fell back, and collected at some defenceless stations, but it was tow o'clock before those duties were completed, and there was no chance of clearing any considerable part of our force from the Veer Gat before dark, while the wind, which was very light, hung so far to the westward, as to leave me doubtful of your succeding with the line of battle-ships; I therefore ordered the Clyde only, whose draught of water might embarrass us, to shift out to the Room pot, whilst I sent an intelligent person to Flushing for information of your movements.

Colonel Pack (with whom it has been my good fortune to co-operate) was good enough to offer the Town Major of Ter Veere for this duty. Captain Clements of the 71st regiment,

who returned to me at five o'clock, with the information that every thing was clear except two frigates, and a two-decked ship, and the stay of these seemed to be the effected of chance alone, and I concluded they would follow in the morning. Captain Clements found the towns of Middleburgh and Flushing occupied by Burgher guards, and at four the following morning, the gates of Veere were likewise given to the Burghers. At daylight of the 24th, I made the signal for our distant ships to move, but the transports at the entrance of the Gat did not succeed in getting out till dark. Captain Davis's division of the gun-boats however reached to the Room pot, and were disarmed. It was whilst this movement was making, and which was much retarded by the baffling winds, I learnt of your arrival in the Room pot, and it was in the pause the shift of wind and tide occasioned, that you did me the honor to join me in the Cretan, and sanction my proceedings. On the morning of the 25th, our guard boats were recalled, the Pallas got into the Room pot, and a movement of our whole flotilla made; but as it then came on to blow, you ordered it to take a position off the fort Den Haak. Encouraged by our retreat, the enemy's advanced division of gun boats moved through the Wolversdyke channel to the station heretofore occupied by our advance, but on our anchoring, returned again to its former station, as however we had decidedly given up Ter Veere, three row boats, with Dutch troops, crossed over there from Campere, and in the course of the afternoon some schuyts followed likewise with Dutch troops, and by sunset the enemy had posted sentinels at Den Haak. On the 26th, the wind got round to the N. E. and you (seeing every prospect of our getting out) had sailed for England the wind however backed again to the Westward of North, and I did not think it right to disarm any more of the gun boats, than the division of acting Captain Rich. All the merchant vessels had got clear of the Veere Gat, but one gun boat was aground. I sent Capt. Carteret with two divisions to cover her, and to protect the disarmed boats, which I ordered once more to anchor off Den Haak. The enemy's gun boats had in this while anchored in a line off Ter Veere, but again abandoned that position, and returned to Wolversdyke.

The morning of the 23rd was as favourable as could be desired, the several convoys sailed soon after day-light with a gentle breeze at east; the two disarmed divisions of gun boats parted company whilst the remainder were disarming, which done, the whole squadron was aweigh by half past one, and fairly in the Stone Deep by sunset. I then met Captain Mason in the Fisgard, with his squadron, and learnt that all was clear from Flushing.

The wind and weather have been so favorable and fine, there is no doubt all will reach Sheerness in safety, I should hope, to-day. In closing this detail, I feel it is my duty to remark to you the great good will that has been manifested by all and every one I have commanded. Of the bravery and spirits of the gun-boats you were well aware; their cheerful submission to the depriviations their peculiar service rendered necessary, makes them still more estimable. The merits of Captain Carteret in the general command of this part of our force, I have, in some particular instances, had occasion to report to you. In every instance I have known, his conduct has been good alike. The several divisions were under Captains Aberdour and Davies, acting Capt. Rich, and the Hon. Capt. Dawson; the latter of whom I charged with a division, in consequence of Capt. Lowe having been removed by Rear Admiral Otway to the command of the Sabrina.

In the Honourable Captain Cadogan, of the Pallas, I found a most zealous second and supporter; and from Captain Jauveria, whom you charged with the duties of the port. From every other Captain, from every Officer, and from every man, in their respective stations, had a prompt obedience and co-operation, anxious always to outrun my wishes for the service. In short, Sir, I cannot speak too strongly to you in their praise. The peculiar circumstances we were placed, in obliged me to leave the management of my own ship wholly to Lieutenant Strong, and in so doing have given him an opportunity to confirm the good opinion I had formed of him in the course of seven years service with me. The duties of the guard fell heavy on our boats. The men of every ship vied each other in the cheerful and effectual discharge of this harrassing but needful duty. Again, Sir, I beg most earnestly to recommend them to your countenance, and have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. W. C. R OWEN, Commodore.
Rear Admiral Sir R. J. Strachan, Bart. and K. B.

MR. CANNING'S PAMPHLET.

TO THE EARL CAMDEN, &c. &c &c.

GLOUCESTER LODGE, Nov. 14, 1809.

MY LORD,

I had written to your Lordship immediately after the publication of your Lordship's Statement: but I delayed sending my letter, in the hope of being able previously to submit it to the perusal of the Duke of Portland.

In this hope I have been disappointed by that fatal event, which has deprived this country of one of its most upright and disinterested patriots: the King of one of his most faithful, devoted, and affectionate subjects; and the world, of one of the most blameless and most noble minded of men.

Thus situated I have thought it right to revise what I had written, and scrupulously to expunge every reference to the authority of the Duke of Portland, which would now stand upon my sole testimony; retaining such only as are supported, either by written documents which I shall be happy to communicate to your Lordship, or by facts which are well known to your Lordship or to your Colleagues, and in which for the most part your Lordship is yourself concerned.

Neither, however, can I content myself with this precaution: but must protest, at the same time in the most earnest manner, against any possible misconstruction, by which any thing in the following letter can be strained to a meaning unfavourable to the motives which actuated the Duke of Portland's conduct.

It is impossible, indeed, not to regret the policy, however well intentioned, which dictated the reserve practiced towards Lord Castlereagh in the beginning of this transaction; or that practised towards myself in its conclusion.

It is to be regretted, that the Duke of Portland should have imposed and that your Lordship should have accepted, the condition of silence, in the first communications between you.

It is also to be regretted, that I should not have learnt in July, that your Lordship was not party to the assurances then given to me on behalf of Lord Castlereagh's friends in general;—and that another Member of the Cabinet, comprehended in that discription, had (as I have since heard) refused to concur in them.

Had I been made acquainted with these circumstances, I should then have resigned; and my resignation would at that time have taken place without inconvenience of embarrassment; and without stirring those questions (no way connected with the causes of my retirement) or subjecting me to those misinterpretations of my conduct and motives, which have been produced by the coincidence of my resignation with that of the Duke of Portland.

But, however this reserve may be to be regretted, it is impossible to attribute the adoption of it, on the part of the Duke of Portland, to any other motives, than to that gentleness of nature which eminently distinguished him; and which led him to endeavour (above all things) to prevent political differences from growing into personal dissentions; and to aim at executing whatever arrangement might be expedient for improving or strengthening the Administration with the concurrence (if possible) of all its existing Members.

And no man who knows the affecionate respect and attachment, which the manly and generous qualities of the Duke of Portland's mind were calculated to command, and which I invariably bore to him, will suspect me of being willing to establish my own vindication, at the expence of the slightest disrespect to his memory, or prejudice to his fame, I have the honor to be,

My Lord,
Your Lordship's most Obdt. humble Servt.
GEORGE CANNING.

TO THE EARL CAMDEN &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD.—The Statement, which has been published in the Newspapers, in your Lordship's name, has decided a question on which I had before been hesitating as to the necessity of an authentic detail of the of the transactions (so far as I am concerned in them or am acquainted with them) to which that Statement refers.

For that purpose, I think a direct address to your Lordship more decorous, both towards your Lordship and for myself, than an anonymous paragraph in a newspaper.

It is with the most painful reluctance that I recur to a subject which so far as it concerns Lord Castlereagh and myself had been settled in a manner, which is usually, I believe, considered as final.

Discussions of the causes of dispute more commonly precede than follow, the extreme appeal to which Lord Castlereagh resorted:—And when, after mature consideration, his Lordship had determined to resort to that appeal in the first instance, I should have thought that such a choice, deliberately made, would have been felt by his friends to be equally conclusive upon them as upon himself.

But your Lordship needs not to be informed, how assiduously my character has been assailed by writers in the newspapers espousing Lord Castlereagh's quarrel, and supposed (I trust, most injuriously) to be his Lordship's particular friends.

The perversions and misrepresentations of anonymous writers, however, would not have extorted from me any reply. But to them succeeded the publication of Lord Castlereagh's Letter to me of the 19th of September.

I entirely disbelieve that Lord Castlereagh, and I distinctly deny that I myself, had any knowledge of this publication.

But, by what means it matters not, the letter is before the world; and though the course originally chosen by Lord Castlereagh pecluded me from offering any explanation to him, the course which has since been adopted on his behalf (though undoubtedly without his privity), might perhaps have been considered as rendering such an explanation due to myself. It is, however, only since your Lordship's publication that I have felt it to be indispensably necessary.

The Statement on my behalf, which has also found its way (without my consent and against my wish.) into the public papers, was written under a sense of delicacy and restraint as to the particulars of the transaction, which, from the character of the transaction itself, must always continue to prevail in a great degree; but from which, until Wednesday, the 11th of October, the day on which I gave up the seals, I had not an opportunity of soliciting any dispensation.

Of the indulgence which I then most humbly solicited I trust I shall be able to avail myself sufficiently for my' own vindication, without losing sight of those considerations of duty and propriety by which the use of such an indulgence must necessarily be regulated and confined.

It is stated in Lord Castlereagh's letter, "that I had demanded and procured from the Duke of Portland, before the rising of Parliament, a promise for Lord Castlereagh's removal from the war department; that, that, by this promise, Lord Castlereagh's situation, as a Minister of the Crown, was made dependent upon my pleasure? and that this promise I afterwards thought myself entitled to enforce."

"That after and notwithstanding this virtual supersession of Lord Castlereagh in his office, I allowed him to originate and conduct the expectation to the Scheldt; "And that during this whole period, I knew that the agitation, and the decision of the question–for his removal, were concealed from him: and was party to this concealment."

Lord Castlereagh indeed admits.

That He "has no right, as a public man, to resent my demanding, upon public grounds, his removal from his office, or even from the Administration, as a condition of my continuing a member of the Government."

But he contends, that a proposition, "justifiable in itself, "ought not to have been" executed in an unjustifiable manner:" and he makes me responsible for the manner in which the "Head of the Administration," and some Members of the Government; "*supposed* to be his (Lord Castlereagh's) friends," executed the proposition which he attributes to me.

He is ready to acknowledge, indeed, "that I pressed for a disclosure, at the same time that I pressed for a decision, and that the disclosure was resisted by the Duke of Portland and his (Lord Castlereagh's) *supposed* friends."

But in this circumstance, Lord Castlereagh professes not to see any justification of what he conceives to have been my conduct towards him; because, by acquiescing in the advice or intreaties of his "supposed friends" I admitted "an authority" on their part, "which I must have known them not to possess;" because by "pressing for disclosure," I shewed my own sense of the "unfairness" of concealment; and because, with that sense I "ought" (as he conceives me not to have done) "to have availed myself of the same alternative, namely, my own resignation, to enforce disclosure, which I did to enforce decision."

Without offering a single word in the way of argument, I shall by a distinct detail of facts in the order of their date, substantiate my contradiction of these charges.

I shall only premise,

1st, That I had (as is admitted by Lord Castlereagh) an unquestionable right to require, on public grounds a change in the war department, tendering at the same time the alternative of my own resignation.

2dly, (What no man at all acquainted with the course of public business will dispute.)

That the regular, effectual and straight forward course for bringing that alternative to issue, was to state it directly to the "Head of the Administration." the King's Chief Minister, to be laid by that Minister before the King.

I proceed to the detail of facts.

In the beginning of April, (the 2d) I addressed a letter to the Duke of Portland, containing a representation on the state of his Administration, and expressing my wish and intention, unless some change were effected in it, to resign.

(April 4th to 8th)—Upon the Duke of Portland's requiring a more detailed explanation, as to the motives of my proffered resignation, I stated, among other things, that a change either in my own department, or in Lord Castereagh's appeared to me to be expedient for the public service—I stated my perfect willingness that the alternative should be decided for my retirement; and only requested that the decision might, (if possible) take place before the recommencement of business in Parliament after the Easter holidays.

The Duke of Portland requested me to suspend the execution of my intention to resign; wishing to have an opportunity of consulting with some of our colleagues, before he determined what advice to lay before the King.

Easter holidays thus passed away. On the 16th of April, shortly after his Grace's return to town from Bulstrode, the Duke of Portland opened the subject to one of the members of the Cabinet, whose name (not having been hitherto brought forward,) I do not think it necessary to mention. Your Lordship is perfectly acquainted with it.

By the Duke of Portland's desire, I had a communication with that Member of the Cabinent, within a very few days after his interview with the Duke of Portland. He strongly represented the difficulty of making any new Arrangement during the sitting of Parliament; and urged me to defer the pressing my own resignation till the end of the session. To this recommendation I did not promise to accede; but we agreed (whether upon his suggestion or upon mine, I am not confident) that, at all events, no step whatever could properly be taken until after the decision of the question upon the Writership; which was about this time brought forward in the House of Commons.

That question was decided on Tuesday the 25th of April.

On Friday the 28th, the Duke of Portland communicated fully with your Lordship and informed me, as the result of the communication, that your Lordship thought a change in Lord Castlereagh's situation in the Government desirable,—provided it could be effected honourably for Lord Castlereagh, and that it could be reconciled to Lord Castlereagh's feelings.

From this period, I understood that your Lordship was constantly consulted by the Duke of Portland in every step of the transaction. Other members of the Cabinet were also consulted by the Duke of Portland, but how many of them, or at what precise periods, I neither knew at the time, nor can now undertake to say.

Shortly after your Lordships first interview with the Duke of Portland, (I am sure before the 5th of May) that member of the Cabinet with whom his Grace had first communicated reported to me a suggestion of your Lordship's of a change of Office for Lord Castlereagh, evidently calculated on the principles which your Lordship had stated as indispensable to such a change. Whether this communication to me was in the nature of a direct message from your Lordship, I do not exactly know. But I understood distinctly that you knew of its being made to me, and that whatever observation I might make upon it, it was to be reported to your Lordship. What I observed upon it was in substance, —that it was not for me to presume to say what change would be proper, that I had done all that I had thought myself either called upon or at liberty to do in stating to the Duke of Portland my opinions, and my intention to resign; that the Duke of Portland alone could either propose any change, or obtain the necessary authority for carrying it into effect, & that I therefore recommended that your Lordship should state your suggestion to the Duke of Portland.

On the 5th of May the Duke of Portland informed me, that he had determined to lay, the whole subject, on the following Wednesday, before his Majesty.

On Wednesday, the 10th of May, he informed me that he had done so and that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to say, that he would take the subject into his serious consideration.

On Wednesday the 31st of May, apprehending it to be possible, that my intention might not have been fully explained to his Majesty, and thinking it my duty to leave no doubt upon it, I humbly repeated to his Majesty the representations which I had before made to the Duke of Portland, and humbly tendered my resignation. I received thereupon his Majesty's gracious commands to retain my situation until his Majesty should have considered the whole subject.

Some time in the course of the next week, I think on the 8th of June, the Duke of Portland stated to me, that he had received his Majesty's commands, to propose and to carry into effect at the end of the Session of Parliament an arrangement for a partial change in the war department.

The particulars of this arrangement I do not think it proper, to detail, feeling it my duty to limit myself strictly to what is absolutely necessary for the explanation of my own conduct. It is sufficient to state, that the object of this arrangement was not the removal of Lord Castlereagh, but a new distribution of the business of the war department, whereby that part of it which was connected with political correspondence, would have been transferred to the Foreign Office; and the business of another Office, then vacant, would have been transferred to Lord Castlereagh. It is only necessary to add, that the effect of this new distribution would not have been to take out of Lord Castlereagh's hands the Superintendance of the Expedition to the Scheldt.

On the 13th of June, I wrote to the Duke of Portland, signifying to him that, although such an arrangement had never entered into my contemplation, and although I did not think it calculated to remedy all the difficulties which had induced me to bring the state of the administration under his Grace's consideration, I was ready, so far as I was concerned, to undertake and discharge to the best of my ability and duty what his Majesty might be graciously pleased to devolve upon me, but I expressed at the same time, great doubts, whether this arrangement could be expected to be acceptable to Lord Castlereagh, or, in all its parts, satisfactory to the public feeling.

On Sunday the 18th of June. (Parliament being expected to rise on the 20th or 21st) I wrote to the Duke of Portland, to inquire whether this arrangement or any other, was to take place; stating to him that, if things remained as they then were, I was determined not to remain in office.—

(June 18th) In answer, the Duke of Portland mentioned to me a new plan of arrangement, altogether different from that which he had been authorized to carry into effect; and stated that he had sent for your Lordship and the other Member of the Cabinet with whom your Lordship and the Duke of Portland had been in constant communication, to co-operate with him in forwarding this new plan and to urge Lord Castlereagh to consent to it.

The particulars of this new plan I do not think it necessary to state. as I learnt from the Duke of Portland, either the next day or the day following it, that to this plan Lord Castlereagh certainly could not be brought to agree—Whether this was known to his Grace only from your Lordship, or through your Lordship from Lord Castlereagh himself, I was not apprized.

On Wednesday the 21st the day of the rising of Parliament, I was assured by the Duke of Portland, that the specific arrangement which he had in the first instance proposed, viz. the new distribution of the business of the war department, should be carried into effect,—and that his Majesty had directed him to desire your Lordship to communicate his decision to Lord Castlereagh.

On Tuesday June the 27th Finding that no communication had been yet made to Lord Castlereagh, I wrote to the Duke of Portland, in terms of the strongest remonstrance, both against the concealment and the delay, and intimated my determination to recur to my original intention, and to press the acceptance of my resignation.

Accordingly, on the following day, Wednesday the 28th of June, I had an audience of the King, in which I humbly and earnestly repeated to his Majesty the tender of my resignation.

That same evening, the Duke of Portland informed me that he had that day signified to your Lordship the King's desire, that your Lordship should communicate the intended arrangement to Lord Castlereagh, and, that the communication was to be made by your Lordship as soon as the expedition had sailed, which it was expected, would be in less than a fortnight from that time.

But before this fortnight elapsed, viz. on Wednesday the 5th of July, the Duke of Portland informed me, that, in consideration of the difficulties attending the proposed arrangement, he and those with whom he had consulted, were of opinion, that another should be substituted for it, which, he trusted, would also be more agreeable to me. He told me that hopes were entertained that your Lordship would determine to offer your resignation for the purpose of facilitating a general arrangement, in which a complete change in the War Department, might be effected consistently with Lord Castlereagh's feelings. He said, however, that your Lordship had not yet finally made up your mind upon the subject:—but, that you would probably come to a decision before the following Wednesday.

The Duke of Portland stated his intention, in the event of your Lordship's resignation, to submit to his Majesty the nomination of Lord Wellesley to the War Department.

It was well known by the Duke of Portland, that I had been always anxious for Lord Wellesley's accession to the Cabinet: but this was the first mention to me, in the course of this transaction, of his introduction into the War Department.—But for a severe indisposition, Lord Wellesley would, before this time, have been on his way to Spain.

On Thursday, the 13th of July, the Duke of Portland informed me, that your Lordship had the day before, actually tendered your resignation, but that your Lordship had annexed to it the conditions, that no change should take place till after the determination of the expedition to the Scheldt, and that it should be left to your Lordship to choose the time of making any communication to Lord Castlereagh.

[July 13th to 20th.]—I made the strongest remonstrances against this new delay, and this indefinite renewal of the concealment from Lord Castlereagh. I said, that after the repeated postponements which had already taken place, and after the reserve which had already been practised towards Lord Castlereagh, I could not rely upon the execution of any arrangement which should not be now completely settled in all its parts; and if this were not to be done, I most earnestly intreated that his Majesty might be advised now to accept my resignation.

The Duke of Portland most anxiously deprecated my resignation, as leading, in his apprehension, to the dissolution of the administration. He declared himself to be authorised to assure me, in the most solemn manner, that the arrangement now in contemplation should positively take place at the termination of the expedition; that the seals of the War Department should then be offered to Lord Wellesley—an office (to be vacated by means of your Lordship's retirement) being at the same time to be offered to Lord Castlereagh:—and that in the interval, and without loss of time, Lord Castlereagh's friends should take opportunities of preparing him for the change and reconciling him to it, by representing to him the great advantages to be derived from it, in the acquisition of additional strength to the Government.

Not only the Duke of Portland, but other Members of the Cabinet, Lord Castlereagh's friends, some directly and some through common friends urged me, in the most earnest manner, to acquiese in the postponement now proposed. It was represented to me that instead of pressing for the execution of that arrangement now, time were allowed to Lord Castlereagh's friends to prepare him for the change, and to reconcile him to it, the arrangement might ultimately take place in an amicable manner; that every public object might thus be answered, without any unnecessary harshness to the feelings of individuals; and that so far from finding fresh impediments raised to the executions of the arrangement, when the time arrived; I should find all those, to whose representations I yielded, considering themselves pledged equally with the Duke of Portland, to see it carried into effect.

It is due to your Lordship to say that your Lordship's name was not, so far as I recollect, specially mentioned to me on this occasion; but it is equally due to myself to declare, that I never for moment imagined, nor could have believed, that the general description of "Lord Castlereagh's friends," as stated to me without exception or qualification by the Duke of Portland, did not comprehend your Lordship, whose proferred resignation was the basis of the whole arrangement, and without whose express consent, therefore, no other person could announce the arrangement to Lord Castlereagh.

By these representations and assurances, at length, (July 20) most reluctantly, and I confess [illegible] better judgement, I was induced to acquiesce in the proposed postponement of the change, and consented to remain in office till the termination of the expedition.

On Saturday September the 2d the result of the expedition to the Scheldt being then known, I wrote to the Duke of Portland, at Bulstrode, reminding his Grace that the period fixed for offering the Seals of the War Department to Lord Wellesley was arrived.

On the following Wednesday, the 10th of September, the Duke of Portland informed me, that no steps whatever, had been taken by any of Lord Castlereagh's friends, to reconcile him to the change, or to prepare him for it; that the execution of the arrangement would be attended with other resignations, (of which I had never before received the slightest intimation), and that he had himself determined to retire.

Upon receiving the intelligence, I immediately disclaimed any wish that the arrangement, however positively I understood it to have been settled, should be carried into effect under circumstances to me so unexpected and instantly reverted to that alternative which upon each successive stage of difficulties and delays, I had uniformly pressed—that of the tender of my own resignation.—Which I desired the Duke of Portland to lay that day before the King.

On the following day, Thursday the 7th of September, I declined attending the Cabinet; stating in a letter to the Duke of Portland, (which I left it to his Grace to communicate to the Cabinet if he should think proper), that I considered my resignation as in his Majesty's hands: and myself as holding my office only until my successor should be named.

On Friday the 8th I heard from the Duke of Portland that Lord Castlereagh had sent in his resignation. I I have been informed since, (but whether correctly or not I cannot affirm) That he did so, in consequence of a communication made to him, by your Lordship, after the Cabinet of the preceding day.

On Thursday the 14th of September, your Lordship called upon me at the Foreign office by your own appointment, for the purpose of explaining the causes which had prevented your making any communication to Lord Castlereagh in earlier stages of the transaction.

On Tuesday, September 19th—your Lordship, in answer to a letter of mine of the preceding day explained to me the grounds of your silence to Lord Castlereagh, during the latter period of the transaction.

On Tuesday, September 19th—your Lordship, in answer to a letter of mine of the preceding day explained to me the grounds of your silence to Lord Castlereagh, during the latter period of the transaction.

On Wednesday morning, September the 20th—I received from Lord Castlereagh the letter which produced our meeting.

From this seriss of facts it appears that, in April, I made a representation to the King's First Minister, on the general state of the Administration; and that in the course of the discussions arising out of that representation, I proposed on public grounds, not, as Lord Castlereagh appears to have been informed, his removal from the Administration, but the alternative of a change, either in the War or Foreign Department.

That on the 10th of May the Duke of Portland submitted to his Majesty the subject of my representation; and informed me that his Majtsty would be pleased to take it into his consideration.

That from the 10th of May until the 8th of June, I was wholly unapprized of the result of that consideration, but that for fear of misapprehension, I had, in person, during that interval.—viz. on the 31st of May.—humbly repeated my representation, and tendered my resignation to his Majesty.

That, on or about the 8th of June, for the first time, an arrangement was stated to me, which had for its object a new distribution of the business of the War Department, and that, on the 13th I signified my acquiescence in that arrangement so far as I was concerned.

Thtt, on the 18th. another arrangement was stated to me, as intended to be substituted for that in which I had acquiesced but that, on the 21st it was announced to me that the first arrangement was finally decided upon, was to be immediately carried into effect, and was to be communicated to Lord Castlereagh by your Lordship.

That, on the 27th of June, no step appearing to have been taken, either to execute the intended arrangement, or to apprise Lord Castlereagh of it; I remonstrated against the delay, and against the concealment from Lord Castlereagh; and that, on the 28th I again tendered my resignation; and that on the same day your Lordship received an injunction to communicate the intended arrangement to Lord Castlereagh.

That, on the 5th of July, a new plan was stated to me to be in contemplation; a plan originating with your Lordsh[illegible] and depending for its execution upon a step to be t[illegible]en by yourself; that this plan was, on the 13th anno[illegible]ced to me as settled, and as intended to be substitut[illegible] for that which had been first proposed.

That [illegible]t that time renewed my remonstrances in the strong[illegible] manner, both against the delay and against that [illegible]cealment, but that it was stated to me to be an indi[illegible]ensable condition of this plan on your Lordship's pa[illegible]—that it should not be acted upon till the termination of the expedition to the Scheldt; and that the time of making the communication to Lord Castlereagh should be left to your Lordships discretion.

That at length, in compliance with the representations and intreaties of the Duke of Portland, and of others, Lord Castlereagh's friends, and upon the most solemn assurances. that Lord Castlereagh should in the mean time be prepared by his friends for the change, and that the change should positively take place at the period fixed by your Lordship, I consented to remain in office.

That on Wednesday the 6th of September, finding that nothing had been done towards preparing Lord Castlereagh for the arrangement, and that the execution of it would be attended with difficulties of which I had not before been apprised, I desired the Duke of Portland to lay my resignation before the King.

Your Lordship will therefore perceive.

That up to the 8th of June, so far from being in possession of any "promise for Lord Castlereagh's removal," and from his continuance in office being made thereby "dependent upon my pleasure,"—no decision whatever had, to my knowledge, been taken, up to that time; no proposal had been made to me by the Duke of Portland, in any way affecting Lord Castlereagh's political situation and no intimation had been given to me, whether my own resignation would be finally accepted or declined.

That the arrangement which was in contemplation from the 8th of June to the 5th, of July in no degree affected, and was never intended to affect, the conduct of the expedition to the Scheldt."

That Lord Castlereagh's "removal from the War Department was first determined upon as part of the plan of which your Lordship's resignation was the basis."

That his "removal from the Administration" was not at any time "demanded" by me.

And *lastly*, that I *did* employ, the tender of my own resignation, not to "enforce decision" *only* (as Lord Castlereagh's letter supposes), but equally to enforce disclosure & that in fact I did ultimately resign, rather than "enforce" the intended change, under circumstances far different from those which I had been authorized to expect.

It cannot be expected that I should labour very anxiously to refute the charge of my having "*supposed*" your Lordship and others "*to be* Lord Castlereagh's *friends*;" and having under that impression; deferred to your opinion "and, authority," in a matter affecting Lord Castlereagh's interests and feelings.

That your Lordship, in particular, as well from near connection as from an active and anxious partiality, was entitled to consultation, and to deference on such an occasion;—is a presuasion which I felt in common, as I believe, with every member of the Government: and which not even Lord Castlereagh's disclaimer has induced me to renounce.

I should not have been surprised, nor should I have thought myself entitled to take the smallest offence, if your Lordship had, instead of concurring in the expediency of a change in Lord Castlereagh's department, protested against it, and had recommended to the Duke of Portland, to advise the King, to accept my resignation; and it was perfectly known by the Duke of Portland, and I am confident, not unknown by your Lordship, that, at any moment from the beginning of these discussions to the end, I was not only ready but desirous to terminate them by resigning.

But when the opinion of the expediency of a change in the War Department, had been adopted by so many of the immediate friends of Lord Castlereagh, upon the condition that it should be reconciled to Lord Castlereagh's feelings and when they, and your Lordship among the first, had devised and concerted with the King's first Minister the mode of carrying that object into execution. I cannot help thinking that I should have been much, and justly, blamed, if I had insisted upon taking the communication to Lord Castlereagh out of your hands into my own.

I now come to your Lordship's statement. That statement is as follows.

"As it may be inferred, from a statement which has appeared in the public paper; that Lord Camden withheld from Lord Castlereagh a communication which he had been desired to make to him, it is necessary that it should be understood, that however Mr. Canning might have conceived the communicatfon alluded to; to have been made to Lord Camden, it was never stated to Lord Camden that the communication was made at the desire of Mr. Canning and so far from Lord Camden having been authorized to make the communication to Lord Castlereagh he was absolutely restricted from so doing."

"As it may also be inferred that Lord Camden was expected to prepare Lord Castlereagh's mind for any proposed change, it is necessary that it should be understood, that Lord Camden never engaged to communicate to Lord Castlereagh any circumstances respecting it, before the termination of the expedition."

Morning Chronicle, October 19th.

This statement appears to me to have been much misunderstood. It has been construed, as if your Lordship had meant to aver that what you were *restricted from doing* and what you *had not engaged to do*, were one and the same thing—whereas your Lordship's statement, in point of fact, contains two distinct propositions, and refers to two separate periods of time.

The period during wdich your Lordship states yourself to have been "*absolutely restricted*" from making a communication to Lord Castlereagh, extends from the 28th of April, on which day the first communication was made by the Duke of Portland to your Lordship to the time at which the proposed arrangement for the new distribution of the business of the War Department was superseded by your Lordship's tender of your resignation.

The period during which your Lordship stated yourself "*not to have engaged*" to make a communication to Lord Castlereagh, extends from the time of the tender of your Lordship's resignation to the termination of the expedition to the Scheldt.

It ought however, to be observed, that during the first of these two periods,—from the 25th of April to the 12th of July,—the nature of the communication to be made to Lord Castlereagh and the nature of the restriction imposed upon your Lordship, were entirely changed.

Previously to the 8th of June—the communication which your Lordship would have had to make to Lord Castlereagh, was simply that I had represented the expediency of a change either in his department or in mine; and that no decision whatever had yet been taken upon this representation.

With respect to *this* communication, it does appear that the restriction upon your Lordship was absolute and indefinite.—But I knew nothing of its existence.

Subsequently to the 8th of June, the communication to be made to Lord Castlereagh was, that an arrangement was in contemplation for a new distribution of the business of the War Department.

With respect to *this* communication not only was the *restriction* upon your Lordship not indefinitely continued, but your Lordship actually received the 28th of June an *injunction to make the communication* to Lord Castlereagh at a period, distinctly specified, viz. the sailing of the Expedition. And this injunction was only superseded by a voluntary act of your Lordship—your tender of your own resignation on the 12th of July as the basis of another arrangement.

During the whole of the period, from the 28th of April to the 12th of July, the concealment practised towards Lord Castlereagh, was either without my knowledge and contrary to my belief, or it was against my earnest remonstrances.

It was without my knowledge and contrary to my belief, up to the week in which Parliament rose; and from that time forth it was against my earnest remonstrances.

Even when I learnt, in June, that the communication had not been made by your Lordship to Lord Castlereagh, I did not learn that you had been prevented from making it by any absolute restriction.

I was not till the month of July in the course of the discussions which took place from the 13th to the 20th of that month, respecting the proposal for postponing the new arrangement to be founded on your Lordship's resignation, and for leaving to your Lordship's discretion the time of disclosure to Lord Castlereagh, that I learnt that the silence which you had hitherto observed towards him had been imposed upon your Lordship by the injunction of the Duke of Portland. I did not till then know with whom the concealment hitherto practised had originated; I frankly own that I thought it had originated with your Lordship; I was anxious above all things that it should not be ever suspected that it had originated with me or that I had been a consenting party to it, or even (till a late period) conscious of its existence.

In my correspondence with the Duke of Portland at this period, therefore, at the same time that I resisted the new delay then proposed, I disclaimed any concurrance in the concealment which had been hitherto practised—and requested "that it might be remembered hereafter, whenever that concealment should be alleged against *me*, as an act of injustice to Lord Castlereagh, that it did not originate in *my* suggestion, that so far from desiring it, I had conceived (however erroneously) *your Lordship* to be a sure channel of communication to Lord Castlereagh; and that up to a very late period I believed such communication to have been actually made."

The Duke of Portland in answer, acknowledged my repeated remonstrances against the concealment; stating himself at the same time not to have been aware that I had at any time believed the communication to have been actually made; but assuring me "that he should be at all times ready to avow that the concealment had originated with himself, (the Duke of Portland); that he had *enjoined it* to all those with whom he had communicated,—from motives which he was at all times ready to justify; and that he was desirous of taking whatever blame might have been, or might at any time be incurred by it, upon himself."

This as I have said, was my first knowledge of any restriction whatever upon your Lordship's communication to Lord Castlereagh.

If I am asked *why* I believed your Lordship to have *actually made* the communication, I answer, because it was natural that you should make it; because the expectation of your making it was the motive which induced me to desire (and *I did* desire) that the communication should be made to your Lordship;—because the manner in which you first received that communication (as reported to me by the Duke of Portland) tended to confirm the belief that your Lordship was the fit channel of communication to Lord Castlereagh;—and because I knew not of the existence of any impediment to your pursuing what appeared to me (and does still appear to me) the natural and obvious course to be pursued upon such an occasion.

If it be objected, that I ought not to have been contented with *presuming* the disclosure to have been made but ought to have diligently ascertained that it was so; —first, I answer—that no person naturally sets about ascertaining that of which he entertains no doubt,—and secondly, I answer—that the moment that my suspicion of the fact was excited, I did set about ascertaining the truth; and that upon ascertaining it, I did remonstrate in the strongest manner against the concealment;—and inforced that remonstrance by the tender of my own resignation.

It was on the 26th or 27th of June (five or six days after Parliament rose) that I discovered my suspicion to be founded. On the 27th I remonstrated—on the 28th I rendered my resignation and in the course of the same day, your Lordship (as I have already stated) received an injunction to make the communication as soon as the expedition should have sailed.

The second of the two periods to which your Lordship's statement refers, begins from the 12th of July, the day of the tender of your Lordship's resignation.

It does not appear, nor does your Lordship's statement aver, that at any time during this second period the restriction which had been originally imposed upon your Lordship was renewed; or that any other existed, except that which your Lordship had imposed upon yourself, and which was therefore no longer binding upon your Lordship than while you might yourself be willing that it should bind you.

Of the extent to which this *self imposed* restriction appears to have gone, I had not any suspicion. I knew indeed that your Lordship had stipulated to keep the time of the disclosure to Lord Castlereagh in your own hands: but subsequently to my being made acquainted with that stipulation, I had received the assurances, which I have already described, on behalf of Lord Castlereagh's friends; and had relied upon those assurances.

It was not till the 6th September that I learnt that those assurances had not been carried into effect. It was not till the 19th of September that I learnt that your Lordship had been no party to them. Then indeed I learnt that your Lordship had not only "*not engaged*" to make the communication previously to the "issue of the Expedition being known here"—but that in July, you had "stated *to one* of our Colleagues," (not the Duke of Portland)—*who to urging an earlier* "*communication*, that the time of communication, so "far as you were concerned, was *for you* to decide,— "but that no one had a right to say you did not per- "form that part in the transaction in which you were "concerned, *if you did not open your lips to Lord Cas-* "*tlereagh before the issue of the Expedition was known* "*here*."

This information I received from your Lordship, in a letter dated the 19th of September. It was then perfectly new to me.

I leave your Lordship to judge what must have been my surprise, when, after receiving from your Lordship on the evening of the 19th of September, this frank avowal of the real origin of the concealment maintained, during this latter and most important period, towards Lord Castlereagh, I received on the following morning Lord Castlereagh's letter of the same date, making *me* responsible for that concealment.

I have not to trouble your Lordship with any farther observations.

I have confined myself to matters growing out of Lord Castlereagh's letter, and out of your Lordship's statement; on those alone have I any right to claim your Lordship's attention.

To this Address your Lordship I have been compelled to resort, however reluctantly, to vindicate my private honour. As to any charges against my public conduct —this is not the mode to reply to them. If any such shall be brought against me at the proper time and in the proper place I shall be prepared to meet and to repel them.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's Most Obedient humble Servant,
GEORGE CANNING.